

GIRL GIVES \$10,000 BOND TO RED CROSS

Miss Dorothy Bull, 45 West 58d Street, Telephoned Liberty Offering.

MERCURY STILL GOING UP

Western Electric Co. Donates \$25,000—Dividends Contributed.

Although the "mercury" in the painted Red Cross thermometer at Nassau and Wall streets had climbed as high as it could go, a foot or so above \$100,000,000, the highest figure indicated, and all except two or three of the accountants and stenographers at headquarters had quit their jobs, contributions continued to come in yesterday.

The biggest donation, \$25,000, came from the Western Electric Company, through A. H. Wiggin's team, which brought in also \$10,000 in small subscriptions. The New York Stock Exchange unit, of which H. G. R. Noble is captain, brought in \$12,757, of which A. C. Gurnell contributed \$10,000 and Smith & Lewis \$1,000.

W. B. Thompson's team reported the receipt of \$10,000 from Miss Dorothy Bull of 45 West Fifty-third street. Miss Bull telephoned to ask if a Liberty bond would be acceptable and, receiving an affirmative reply, sent one for that amount. Leon Israel & Brother and A. L. Newman sent \$1,000 each. A total of nearly \$10,000 in small amounts was received in the mails in the course of the day.

Announcement was made that \$227,14 had been collected in three or four movie theatres and at the gates of the Polo grounds by young women workers Tuesday afternoon.

Dividends Are Contributed.

Seventy per cent. of the shareholders of the Irving National Bank and an equal proportion of the shareholders of the Crocker-Wheeler Company have contributed their parts of the Red Cross dividends declared by these corporations a few days ago. A Red Cross card was sent yesterday to every stockholder of each corporation which declared a special dividend, the card being accompanied by the following letter from Seward Prosser, chairman of the executive committee of the Red Cross finance committee:

"The American Red Cross is the big brother of the army and the navy. They cannot get along without it. The Red Cross cannot get along without you. It is your agent in the field—your sole assurance that your loved ones at the front will be taken care of properly. Our fighting men abroad need the support of the people at home. This can be given only through the Red Cross. Our Allies, who have been fighting our battles, expect you to aid their stricken soldiers."

"Won't you help? You can help by giving to the Red Cross the special dividend your company generously declared in the interest of the Red Cross."

"Won't you help?"

Flee to Stock Exchange Houses.

A letter sent by Mr. Prosser to each Stock Exchange house contained this paragraph:

"The American Red Cross is a devious that every effort be made to have those owning stock on which special Red Cross dividends have been declared contribute those dividends to the Red Cross war fund, and hopes that all those who carry stock in their own names for account of customers will at once notify the owners of the record of the dividends and request word from them as to whether or not it is desired that the dividends be paid over to the Red Cross. We ask you to do everything in your power to have owners of stock carry out the purpose for which the dividends were declared."

Attached to the letter was the following postscript, signed by H. G. R. Noble, captain of the exchange's Red Cross unit:

"It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of every Stock Exchange house following out to the letter Mr. Prosser's request. Your Red Cross unit heartily endorses the action proposed and confidently counts on you thus supplementing its efforts of the past week."

Mayor Mitchell has joined the opposition to the rule barring citizens of German birth or extraction from Red Cross units in Europe. In a statement yesterday he said:

"I fully agree with Col. Roosevelt that

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It is unfair to discriminate in the Federal service, whether it be the Red Cross or the army, against citizens because of their birth or parentage. Loyal citizens of German blood ought to be treated as loyal citizens of any other blood."

New Yorkers Give \$37,065,746.

The New York Chapter of the Red Cross will not avail itself of the right to withdraw for local use 25 per cent. of the membership dues and other collections. At the Red Cross convention in Washington May 24, Chairman Davidson of the War Council, said that while chapters might withdraw that percentage of collections, he assumed that none would avail themselves of the privilege to a greater extent than was necessary to meet local needs.

It was officially announced last night that New York's contribution to the fund is \$37,065,746.40, of which \$21,459,137.24 is from gifts and pledges and \$15,607,609.16 from corporation dividends.

More than \$15,000 in additional contributions were received yesterday. Among these were three of \$1,000 each from Miss Katherine Mackay and J. W. and Ellen Mackay, the children of Clarence H. Mackay, Jr., delivering these gifts, said they represented the savings of several years. Mrs. Vanderbilt brought in also \$1,000 from P. H. Stewart and miscellaneous donations amounting to several thousands of dollars.

SOLDIER GETS WRIT TO BID CHILD ADIEU

Stranded Father to See "Little Girl" in Court To-day.

In order that he might see his little eight-year-old daughter, Madeline, before the departure of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. N. G., to which he belongs, "for some point outside of the city, probably France," Walter E. Cimolotti, through his lawyer, Henry S. Mansfield, yesterday obtained a writ of habeas corpus calling on his wife, Etta, and her parents to bring the child to court this morning.

The soldier, who lives at 301 West Ninety-sixth street, was separated from his wife in October, 1912. The child has been living with her mother and grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kreuder, at 501 West 118th street, and the regiment went to the border, her father said, he endeavored to see the little girl, but was refused.

"The Seventh Regiment," Cimolotti's affidavit says, "will be mustered into the Federal Service on or about July 15, 1917. It will in all likelihood be sent to France for military service. I must see my little girl before I go."

NEW FERRY ACROSS THE SOUND

Trips Every Alternate Hour From Greenwich to Oyster Bay.

A ferry across Long Island Sound which was first used by Andrew Carnegie twenty-five years ago when he had to pay \$250 for a steamboat to take himself and a team of horses across will be put into operation to-morrow, running from Greenwich, Conn., to Oyster Bay. The trip across the Sound will take from thirty-five to forty minutes, the boat leaving Greenwich every alternate hour from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M., and from Bayville Beach, Oyster Bay, every other hour from 9 A. M. until 7 P. M.

The ferryboat is a twin screw vessel with room for about twenty-five automobiles and 1,000 passengers. The first day's receipts will be turned over to the American Red Cross. The fare will be 15 and 10 cents, and \$2 for a car and driver. Soldiers and sailors will be carried free.

WAR RELIEF UNION MEETS WITH FAVOR

Cooperation of Red Cross and Other Societies Regarded as Certain.

NO EFFORT AT COERCION

Independent Bodies Will Be Free to Act as Seems Wisest to Each.

Indications were yesterday that little difficulty will be experienced in effecting a plan of cooperation between the American Red Cross and the various war relief societies. Officials of several of the associations expressed themselves as favorable to any project which would make for the highest efficiency in relief distribution.

Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the Red Cross committee on cooperation, appointed by Henry P. Davidson, chairman of the War Council, said:

"We have conferred with many members of other relief organizations in the last few weeks, and I am very confident that we will be able to work out a method of coordination and cooperation with the most, if not all of them. We shall be glad to confer with the committee which is to be named to represent them."

Absorption Not Contemplated.

Other Red Cross workers made it plain that the absorption of none of the independent societies is contemplated. The idea in mind is merely the perfection of means for exerting a concerted effort which will result in an economy of time, labor and expense. There is to be no attempt at coercion. The Red Cross, it is understood, will enter into no controversy with any organization or relief worker who has criticized its methods of operation. It is thought that when the project is generally understood nearly every organization will be glad to cooperate.

The suggestion was made yesterday that the hesitation of some of the societies in responding to the invitation to coordinate may be due to the peculiar situation in which the American Red Cross was placed prior to the entry of the United States in the war. So long as the country was in a position officially described as neutral, the Red Cross also was obliged to observe neutrality. Now, however, it is about to extend relief in exactly the same quarters which various independent relief organizations numbering more than a hundred, were formed to serve.

Frederick H. Allen, who was authorized by the meeting of relief workers in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel Wednesday to appoint a committee to negotiate with Judge Lovett's committee, was in Washington yesterday, and it is probable he will not announce the personnel until early in next week. A conference between the two bodies is expected to follow as speedily as possible.

Red Cross Commitment.

The members of the Red Cross committee on cooperation, besides Judge Lovett, are: The Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent, Bishop of the Philippines; Edward B. Butler, of Butler Brothers, merchants; Dr. Lee K. Frankel, vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in charge of its welfare work; A. J. Hodenspyl, banker, New York; John P. Moore, banker, Boston; George Wharton Pepper, lawyer, Philadelphia, and Winlow S. Pierce, lawyer, New York.

Stirred by the removal to the Philippines, Bishop Brent has not served actively. The remaining members have held several meetings and each of them has conferred with leaders in war relief work in his particular section.

John Moffat, active head of the National Allied Relief Committee, urged again yesterday his project for the formation of a federal council, composed of two delegates from each approved war relief committee. The council would approve appeals to be sent out by the member societies, and through a committee, would confer with the Red Cross. The money raised by the several societies would be included in one total in published statements, each society being credited with its individual accomplishment.

"Our committee favors the general principle of cooperation if it can be

accomplished without the loss of our identity or rights," said Mr. Moffat. Mrs. Lewis B. Stillwell, chairman of the national executive committee of the American Fund for French Wounded, said:

"The American Fund for French Wounded recognizes the desirability of centralized administration of war relief work, provided this can be accomplished without adversely affecting sources of supply or the effectiveness of relief work as a whole. We are desirous of cooperating with the committee in accomplishing the results at which it aims, but before reaching a conclusion or submitting any suggestions desire further information regarding the proposed administration and methods of the Red Cross. We do not regard the tentative plan of affiliation as entirely satisfactory. Provisions for the representation of the other relief organizations in the reorganized Red Cross."

WOMEN CAN AID, SAYS HOOVER.

Letter Read at Patriotic Service League Meeting.

The Patriotic Service League held a meeting in Carnegie Hall last night to organize the Seventeenth Congressional district branch of the league. Judge Alton B. Parker presided, and addresses were delivered by James M. Beck, George W. Wickereham, Marcus M. Marks, Borough President, and William P. Chapman of the Nineteenth Congressional district. The league proposes to form in every Congressional district an organization to arouse, coordinate and direct the patriotic efforts of the citizens of both sexes and every age.

A message from Herbert Hoover describing the part America must play in the war was read. Mr. Hoover said: "The women of America have a unique and wonderful part to play in the work of war. For the saving of food and hence the insuring of a supply sufficient for use and for our coffers must largely be the work of women. When this war for liberty is won the women of America can say, 'Our work helped in the winning; our work made this winning possible.' He also said that the women help a fighter fight."

SHIPYARD OWNERS WILL FIGHT STRIKE

Henry C. Hunter Says What Men Want Is Not More Pay but Closed Shop.

"A business agent's agitation" was the phrase by which Henry C. Hunter, secretary of and attorney for the National Metal Trades Association, of which most of the larger shipyard proprietors of this port are members, characterized the threatened strike of some 12,000 machinists, boilermakers, ironworkers and others which is set for Monday. He had just come from a conference of the proprietors held yesterday afternoon in the Whitehall Club.

"Fight the strike? Absolutely," he continued in response to questions. "So far as the Metal Trades Association is concerned we will see it through."

"What the Marine Trades Council and the machinists are after is not higher wages but recognition of the union. This fight of theirs is one for the closed shop pure and simple. For fifteen years we have always dealt directly with the men in our yards. In those years we have had no attempt on the part of the unions to gain a conference, to force us to recognize our shipyards. Why should they take it up now, particularly at this time? We are getting along comfortably together. During the last year the men have been given voluntarily three increases in wages and their workday has been reduced from nine to eight hours. With two and a half hours pay for every hour of overtime work many of them are making \$30, \$50, \$75 a week."

Exception to Mr. Hunter's statement was taken by George Wallace, secretary of the Metal Trades Council, when he heard about it. Mr. Wallace was emphatic in asserting that no question of union recognition was involved. "All we ask," he explained, "is that the employers meet the shop committees, made

up of their own employees. There is no question of union recognition whatever."

Continuing, Mr. Wallace said that if the dispute was not settled in twenty-four hours a general strike would be certain Monday. He said to-day was the last on which action could be taken by the employers, and added that if nothing definite were accomplished "there will be trouble and nothing can avert it." He denied that strikes had already broken out in the shipyards. The strike when it starts will be general in character, according to his forecast, and will not be confined to a few yards at a time.

This afternoon representatives of all the marine machinists will meet to instruct their committees to prepare for a general strike Monday. This announcement was made at the conclusion of yesterday's meeting of the executive board of District No. 15, International Association of Machinists. Pending the holding of the employers' conference, and in expectation of the arrival of Federal Mediator R. B. Mahany, the Marine Trades Council and allied unions marked time yesterday. Up to a late hour last night Mr. Mahany had not arrived.

The demands of the machinists are for a minimum wage of \$4.50 a day and the marine trades generally will demand higher wage scales. Workers employed by the Government in the navy yards are now said to be getting from \$3.04 to \$4.48 a day, depending upon classification. The general strike of the marine machinists, if it is called, will be followed, it is predicted, by action on the part of 5,000 automobile machinists. After that 20,000 machinists in general machine shops and munition plants are likely to make demands.

The marine machinists predict their action will affect forty-one shipyards in this vicinity. They estimate also that the action of the boilermakers connected with the Marine Trades Council will affect sixty shipyards.

CAPE MAN HELD ON NEW RULE.

Byrnes Faces \$1,000 Fine for Selling Beer to Sailors.

The first local Federal charge of violation of the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to soldiers or sailors in uniform was made yesterday against Matthew Byrnes, an uptown cafe proprietor, by Assistant United States Attorney Stanton. The offense is punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000 and one year in prison, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Before United States Commissioner Hitchcock, the cafe proprietor entered a plea of not guilty, and was released in \$500 bail for a hearing to-day.



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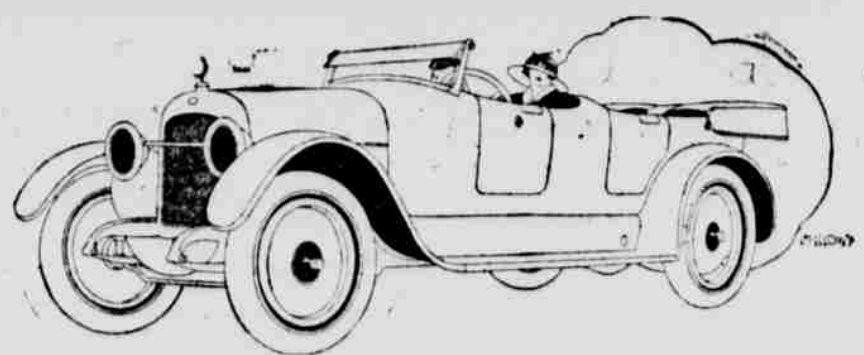
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